Final State Census Count Is Published

WASHINGTON (AP) — Final 1960 Census Bureau figures list six metropolitan areas in Alabama with a total of more than 1,440,000 persons.

Birmingham, the largest, was listed at 634,864 for the metropolitan area including Jefferson County.

Mobile's metropolitan population was listed at 314,301, and Montgomery was listed at 169,210 for its metropolitan area.

The six areas, their 1960 population as compared with the 1950 population:

Birmingham 634,864; 558,928; Gadsden 96,980; 93,892; Huntsville 117,348; 72,903; Montgomery 169,210; 138,965; Mobile 314,301; 231,105; Tuscaloosa 109,047; 94,092.

In addition, the metropolitan area of Columbus, Ga.-Ala. was listed at 217,895 compared to a 1950 population of 170,541.

In 10 Towns—
Population Edge Held By Negroes

MONTGOMERY, March 29 (AP)—A newly available racial breakdown of 1960 U. S. census figures show that Negroes outnumber white residents in 10 Alabama cities.

They are Union Springs, Bessemer, Brighton, Eutaw, York, LaFayette, Greensboro, Fairfield, Brundige and Demoplis.

The city with the highest percentage of Negro inhabitants is Union Springs, where Negroes make up 62.2 per cent of the 3704 population.

Tuskegee held the top position in 1950 when 80.5 per cent of its population was Negro. The city is expected to have another census soon and probably will regain the lead.

When the census was made last year, a 1957 legislative act—ruled unconstitutional last month — had redrawn Tuskegee's city limits and left all but a handful of the Negro poulace outside.

Tuskegee Mayor Howard Rutherford said city officials have already contacted the U. S. Census Bureau about another census to take into account hundreds of Negroes restored to the muncipal boundaries.

Negroes Lose Population Majority In Two Counties

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Alabama Negroes lost their population majorities in two counties during the 1950s, leaving only 12 counties where they outnumber white residents.

Although the state's number of Negroes remained at a standstill, official 1960 U.S. census figures showed that the white population grew 9.8 per cent since 1950.

The figures, available here by race for the first time, revealed that white persons gained numerical dominance in south Alabama's Choctaw and Russell counties during the past decade.

ALL-TIME LOW

Census reports also verified preliminary findings that the state's proportion of Negroes dropped to an all - time low of 30 per cent. That compared with 32 per cent in 1950.

In 1820, year of the first census in Alabama, Negroes made up 33.2 per cent of the population. Their numbers have fallen steadily since 1870 when Alabama's population reached a high point of 47.7 per cent Negro.

Last year Macon County, where white residents fear losing political control to Negroes, remained the county with the highest percentage of Negroes. But the proportion dipped from 86.4 to 83.5 per cent.

COUNTIES LISTED

Macon, 83.5 per cent; Greene, 81.3; Lowndes, 80.7; Wilcox, 77.9; Sumter, 76.3; Bullock, 71.9; Hale, 70.7; Perry, 65.8; Marengo, 62.1; Dallas, 57.7; Barbour, 52, and Monroe, 50.7.

In 10 of those counties the Negro majorities narrowed, but widened in Hale and Sumter. All counties with white majorities in 1950 retained them in 1960.

The 1960 census figures showed 2,283,609 white persons in the state, an increase of 9.8 per cent, and 980,271 Negroes, up less than .1 per cent.

35 1961 D.C.

Females Still Dominate Capital

District Population 53.9% Negro, Preliminary Census Figures Show

By Warren Kornberg
Staff Reporter

The District of Columbia is now 53.9 per cent Negro, preliminary figures on the 1960 census obtained from the Census Bureau revealed yesterday.

There are 411,737 Negroes, 345,263 whites and 6956 members of other races, making the total non-white population of the District just short of 55 per cent of the total.

The 1960 figures for the distribution of races throughout the Metropolitan Area are not yet available. In 1950, however, the Metropolitan Area was 77 per cent white-populated, while the 1940 figure was 76 per cent.

In 1940, there were 967,985 residents of the Metropolitan Area. Of these, 737,158 (76 per cent) were white and 230,827 (24 per cent) non-white. The comparable figures for the 1950 census were 1,464,400 total, 1,125,600 (77 per cent) white and 338,800 (23 per cent) non-white.

The comparable District figures in 1940 were 663,091 total, 474,326 (72 per cent) white and 188,765 (28 per cent) non-white. In 1950, they were 802,200 total, 531,800 (66 per cent) white and 270,400 (34 per cent) non-white.

Other figures compiled by the Vensus Bureau show that the Nation's Capital is still a female-dominated city, and by a larger proportion than in either 1940 or 1950. In 1960, there were 405,785 females to 358,171 males—or 88.3 males for every 100 females, compared to 91.9 per hundred in 1940 and 89.1 per 100 in 1950.

A total of 299,991 of the District's residents are married, the 1960 count showed, while bachelors of both sexes and all ages total 166,784. Some 67 per cent of the total District population is 21 years old or older.

Census Shows Negroes Ahead In Washington

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The population of the nation's capital is now more than one-half Negro.

Washington thus becomes the only major American city where Negroes account for more than 50 per cent of the population.

The Census Bureau said in a preliminary racial breakdown that 53.9 per cent of the people in the District of Columbia are Negroes.

Of the 763,956 persons counted in the District of Columbia in the 1960 census, the Census Bureau said 345,263 are white, 411,737 are Negroes, and 6,956 are of other non-white races.

The total non-white population is 54.8 per cent. This includes 2,632 Chinese, 1,158 Filipino, 900 Japanese, 587 Indian, 411,737 Negroes, and 1,679 others.

The 1950 census showed the population here to be 66 per cent white and 34 per cent non-white, mostly Negroes.

A flight of whites to the near-by Virginia and Maryland suburbs was accelerated with the integration of Washington's public schools in 1954.

The Negro-white ratio in public schools, as revealed by annual school censuses, has changed rapidly since then. In the fall of 1953, the year before integration, there were 44,897 white and 58,936 Negro pupils in the public schools. This year there are 24,982 white and 97,897 Negro pupils.

The percentage of Negro pupils has increased every year since integration. And white neighborhoods within the District of Columbia are continuing to change to mixed or all-Negro areas. This indicates the trend has not halted.

Washington Census Shows Whites Move From Mixed Neighborhoods

BY GENE WORTSMAN
Post-Herald Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—Recent, detailed census breakdowns here reveal conclusively that white residents flee a neighborhood when Negroes enter.

District officials have said there is a pattern which has perceptably changed the racial composition of several sections of the city.

District Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin said only yesterday one of the district's major undertakings is to induce suburban dwellers—on the outskirts of the district—to move back into the district.

Suburban dwellers for the most part are whites.

Since the official District of Columbia census figures were announced a month ago, officials have studied them to learn how the district has changed since 1950.

At that time, the racial division was:

Whites—517,865 or 64.6 per cent of the total.

Non-whites—284,313 or 35.4 per cent of the total. In 1960:

Whites—345,263 or 45.2 per cent of the total.

Non-whites—418,693 or 54.8 per cent of the total.

The non-white population, during the 10 years, increased by 47.4 per cent while the white population decreased by 33.4 per cent.

District officials have concluded that the most obvious change has been in the composition of several sections of the city.

Ten years ago, for instance, a family of six Negroes lived in the Brentwood section of Washington, surrounded by 5818 white persons. By 1960, there were 4134 Negroes and only 1869 whites.

In another census tract, the percentage of Negroes jumped from one-tenth of 1 per cent in 1950 to 68.9 per cent in 1960.

In addition, there is a similar pattern in the types of families who are moving in and out.

The exodus is taking place by young white couples with school-age children. They are replaced by Negro couples with larger families than the whites.

Tract 94 again serves as a guidepost.

In 1960, the non-white population under 17 years of age there comprised 39.3 per cent of the non-white population. Among the whites, only 17.9 per cent of their total was under 17 years of age.

Commissioner McLaughlin said the large Negro population here to "measurable extent" affects the thinking of some congressmen.

The inference was that legislative acts which the District desires cannot be got through a foot-dragging Congress.

McLaughlin said the problem is not centered entirely around Southern congressmen.

It is apparent, he said, in some congressmen who have no deep prejudices on the issue.

He pointed out that in other areas besides the South, citizens have expressed concern over the growing strength of Negroes and their spokesmen. Their congressmen are aware of the feeling and act accordingly.

More Negroes Living Here, Census Shows

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The percentage of Negroes in Memphis has increased slightly since the special census in 1958.

The Census Bureau reported Tuesday that Negroes accounted for 37 per cent of the city's population on April 1, 1960, compared to 35.9 per cent on Jan. 31, 1958, when the special census was made.

The present percentage is about the same as the 37.2 per cent recorded in the 1950 census.

A continuing decline of employment opportunities for Negro farm laborers in the Memphis area may have brought some of them into the city to look for jobs.

Last April 1, Memphis had a population of 497,524, of which 184,320 were Negroes, 86,287 male and 98,033 female.

The 1958 special census gave Memphis a population of 488,550, of which 175,356 were Negroes—81,598 male and 93,758 female.

In 1950, the city's population was 396,000, of which 147,141 were Negroes—68,786 male and 78,355 female.

Memphis' present percentage of Negroes is fourth highest among the nation's 25 largest cities. Washington leads with 53.9 per cent, followed by Atlanta, 38.3 per cent; New Orleans, 37.2 per cent; and Memphis 37 per cent.

The report showed that Negroes are increasingly well represented in other large American cities. New York now has 14 per cent, Chicago 22.9, Los Angeles 13.5, Philadelphia 26.4, Detroit 28.9, Baltimore 34.8, Houston 22.9, Cleveland 28.6, St. Louis 28.6, Milwaukee 8.4, San Francisco 10, Boston 9.1, Dallas 19, Pittsburgh 16.7, San Antonio 7.1, San Diego 6, Seattle 4.8, Buffalo 13.3, Cincinnati 21.6, Denver 6.3, and Minneapolis 2.4.

The figures, in all instances, deal only with populations within city limits.

35 1961

Population Explosion Turns East Into Super Metropolis

The Sunday Star D A 10
Jun 8-13-61

The Eastern United States—from Fairfax County, Va., to New Hampshire—is virtually blanketed by a growing super-metropolis containing 31.5 million people, according to the latest statistics compiled by the United States Census Bureau.

The metropolis contains 32 metropolitan areas and nine large central cities in 10 Northeastern and Middle Atlantic States.

Washington D.C.

The Census Bureau reports that the metropolis contains 17.5 per cent of the Nation's population, and is still growing. Between the 1950 and 1960 population counts, the super-metropolis increased its population by 15.7 per cent. The actual increase was 4,268,765—from 27,200,723 to 31,469,488.

The population growth in the Washington Metropolitan Area, however, was greater than the growth of the super-metropolis during the same period, raising this area to the third largest population center along the Atlantic Coast. The Washington area, with 2 million people, ranks behind New York with 10.7 million and Philadelphia with 4.3 million.

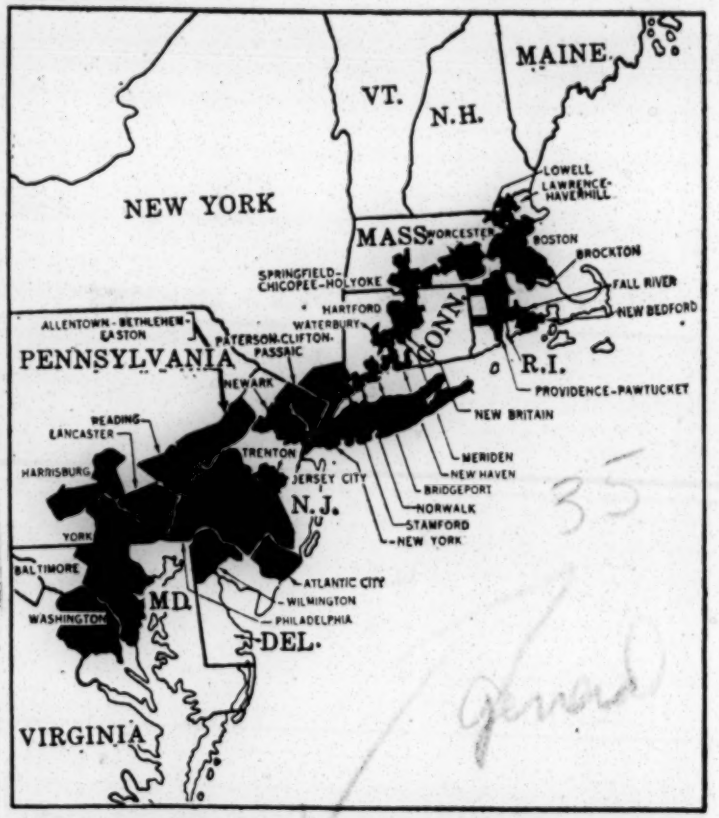
Suburbs Gain

The population of the Washington area increased by 36.7 per cent, with the central city decreasing 4.8 per cent and the suburbs gaining 87 per cent.

The average growth of nonwhite population in the super-metropolis was higher than the increase in nonwhite population here. In the entire metropolis the increase in nonwhite population was 49.8 per cent, with 49.9 per cent in the central cities, and 49.1 per cent in the suburbs.

In the Washington area, the increase was 46 per cent, with 47.3 per cent in the central city and 39.6 per cent in the suburbs.

In the Eastern metropolis, however, nonwhite persons represented only 11.3 per cent of the entire population. In the Washington area, nonwhites made up 24.3 per cent of the population.



The shaded area indicates America's growing super-metropolis, home of more than 31 million people. The United States Census Bureau says 32 separate metropolitan areas have become linked by corridors to form the metropolis.

Cities Are Linked

Changes in Washington area population seemed to exceed the average changes of other areas in the metropolis. The population growth in the suburbs around the District was 87 per cent, double the average increase in suburban population in the other 31 areas. The percentage of population loss within the District, 4.8 per cent, was much greater than the average loss of the cities in the Eastern corridor, 2.8 per cent.

The Census Bureau said there are substantial areas of open space between the individual metropolitan areas along the coast. But the bureau said the entire area can be considered one super-metropolis because main highways linking the larger cities generally pass through areas of roadside business and residential developments linking together the more densely populated areas.

According to the Census Bureau statistics, retail store sales in the super-metropolis amounted to 19.3 per cent of all sales made in the Nation, even though the metropolis' population was only 17.5 per cent of the Nation's.

In manufacturing, the East Coast metropolis also contained more than its share of the Nation's product value. The bureau said 22.6 per cent of the value of the Nation's manufactured products is created in the metropolis.

The 1960 census showed that the Washington Metro was growing at a faster rate than the Baltimore area, its nearest metropolitan neighbor.

Population in the Baltimore metropolitan area increased 22.9 per cent during the 1950s, with the central city registering a 1.1 per cent decrease and the suburbs a 72.9 per cent increase.

GENERAL

NEGROES 54% OF POPULATION IN WASHINGTON

Census Statistics for 25 Cities Listed

Washington, March 14 (AP)—The nation's capital is the only major American city where Negroes form a majority of the population, the census bureau said today.

The agency said preliminary data from the 1960 census that 491,737, or 53.9 per cent, of Washington's 763,956 residents are Negroes. New York City has the largest number of Negroes, 1,087,931 or 14 per cent of the total population of 7,781,984.

Ranked after New York City were Chicago with 812,637, Negroes; Philadelphia, 529,240; Detroit, 482,223; Washington, D. C.; Los Angeles, 334,916; and Baltimore, 326,589.

Among the 25 largest cities in the country, four in addition to Washington reported that one-third or more of their population were Negroes. These were Atlanta, 38.3 per cent; New Orleans, 37.2 per cent; Memphis, 37 per cent, and Baltimore, 34.8 per cent.

The statistics for the 25 cities follow:

City	Total Population	Negro Population	% Of Total Pop.
N. Y. City	7,781,984	1,087,931	14.0
Chicago	3,550,404	812,637	22.9
Los Angeles	2,479,015	334,916	13.5
Philadelphia	2,002,512	529,240	26.4
Detroit	1,670,144	482,223	28.9
Baltimore	939,024	326,589	34.8
Houston	938,219	215,037	22.9
Cleveland	876,050	250,818	28.6
Wash. D. C.	763,956	411,737	53.9
St. Louis	750,026	214,377	28.6
Milwaukee	741,324	62,458	8.4
San Fr'cisco	740,316	74,383	10.0
Boston	697,197	63,165	9.1
Dallas	679,684	129,242	19.0
New Orleans	627,525	233,514	37.2
Pittsburgh	604,332	100,692	16.7
San Antonio	587,718	41,605	7.1
San Diego	573,224	34,435	6.0
Seattle	557,087	26,901	4.8
Buffalo	532,759	70,904	13.3
Cincinnati	502,550	108,754	21.6
Memphis	497,524	184,320	37.0
Denver	493,887	31,066	6.3
Atlanta	487,455	186,464	38.3
Minneapolis	482,872	11,785	2.4

Except in San Diego and Seattle, women outnumbered men in the Negro population of the 25 largest cities.

Negro Population Nears 19 Million In United States

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The gro population of the United States was 18,871,831 in April, 1960, according to advance figures of the 1960 Census of Population compiled by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce. This figure represents 10.5 percent of the total population of 179,323, 175 enumerated in the 50 States. In 1950, the Negro population of the then 48 States was 15,042,286, of 10.0 percent of their total population of 150,697,361. Data for Negroes in Alaska and Hawaii were not compiled in 1950. but their number was small as indicated by the 1960 figures for these two new states.

New York has the largest Negro population among the States with 1,417,511. Five other States with more than a million Negroes are Texas, $1,187,125; Ga., 1,122,596; North Carolina, 1,116,021; Louisiana, 1,039,207 and Illinois, 1,037,470.

The ten states with the largest Negro population increases were New York with an increase of 499,320; California, with an increase of 421,689, Illinois, with an increase of 391,490; Florida, with an increase of 277,085; Michigan, with an increase of 275,285; Ohio with an increase of 273,025; Pennsylvania, with an increase of 214,265; Texas with an increase of 209,667; N Jersey, with an increase of 196 310; and Louisiana, with an increase of 156,770.

For three States in the South and one in the West, the 1960 Census revealed a decrease in Negro population. These were: Mississippi, with a decrease of 70,751; Arkansas with a decrease of 37,852; West Virginia, with a decrease of 25,487; and Wyoming, with a decrease of 374.

The Negro population in 1960 and 1950 in each of the States, and the numerical change (minus sign indicates decrease) during the decade.

Figures Indicate South Losing Negroes to Big Urban Companies

(Courier Press Service)

If the Census Bureau is telling the truth—and Negroes have good reason to doubt it—Northern bigots may have to pull a turn-about and flee to the South to escape from a burgeoning tide of black migrants.

Preliminary census figures released this week show the 11 states of the old Confederacy claiming only 52 per cent of all American Negroes. Fifty years ago it was 81 per cent!

As a further threat to the lilly-whites, Negroes are increasing in number at a more rapid rate than whites. In 1950 the percentage of Negroes in the population was a flat 10 per cent but today it is 10.5 per cent.

Though these facts may set the bigots to swallowing tranquilizers, many Negroes are certain that there are a whole lot more of them around than the census people would have you believe.

■

LAST YEAR, for the first time, members of households were asked to state their race when questioned by the enumerator. In the previous counts, the determination was based on the enumerator's observation.

This, obviously, would not include Negroes who were passing for white, of capricious Negroes who weren't passing for white. This also wouldn't include white individuals who were unaware of their Negro ancestry, or drifters, or many others.

In many instances, the census takers didn't do too thorough a job. A spot check of Courier personnel revealed that approximately 60 per cent of them hadn't been counted.

■

IN ADDITION to these unintentional mistakes, whites would have something to gain by deliberately understating the Negro popualtion. It would be a good way to soft-peddle the black man's tremendous political power which was demonstrated in the recent election when the Negro vote swung key states.

On the state and local level, the Negro's power is even more evident, though unrealized. In 27 Mississippi counties, Negroes outnumber whites, sometimes by as high a proportion as three or four to one. Unfortunately, most of them are prevented from voting, But they can vote in the North.

The result of this Black Exodus has been accentuation of racial strife in the North. But with unity, the Negroes who are surging into the nation's key cities can reap the sweet with the bitter—whether anyone counts them or not.

Census Figures Show

NEGROES STILL MOVING FROM SOUTH

Copyright 1961 by the New York Times Co.

WASHINGTON—Census figures released today show that the proportion of American Negroes living in the South is continuing to decline.

Although most Southern states showed some gain in Negro population between 1950 and 1960, the rate of increase was far behind the national average. This reflected the decision of many Negro families to move North.

Two Southern states lost Negro population during the 10-year period—Mississippi and Arkansas. The only Southern states with large Negro increases were Florida, Texas and Louisiana.

Just 52 per cent of the country's Negroes lived in the 11 states of the old Confederacy at the time of the 1960 census. Ten years ago the figure was 60 per cent. In 1930 it was 71 per cent and in 1910 it was 81 per cent.

* * *

THUS, in 50 years, the proportion of American Negroes living in the 11 states of the Confederacy has dropped from more than four-fifths to barely half.

The 11 states that made up the Confederacy are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

The shift in population proportions continues to have major political effects. Most of the Negroes who have left the South have moved to the big metropolitan centers of the North, posing new problems for those areas.

Politically, the migration has made the Negro vote a major factor in many Northern states. The crucial swing role of Negro voters in Illinois, New Jersey and other areas in last fall's presidential election is indicative.

* * *

THE FIGURES released were so-called "advance" statistics for 1960. The final figures may be slightly different, but probably not significantly so.

New York now has the largest Negro population of the 50 states—1,417,511. That is an increase of almost half a million since 1950, when New York trailed Georgia, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama and Texas in Negro population.

Five other states now have more than a million Negroes. In order, they are Texas, Georgia, North Carolina, Louisiana and Illinois.

Among states with a Negro population of over 100,000 in 1950, the sharpest percentage increase in that population by 1960 was in California, where it rose about 90 per cent. In New Jersey the Negro population was up 63 per cent, in Illinois 61 per cent.

Nationally, the Negro population in 1960 was 10.5 per cent of the total population in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

In 1950 the Negro population was 15,042,286, or 10 per cent of the total. Thus the Negro rate of increase in the interim was slightly greater than that for white persons.

Wyoming and West Virginia were the only two states other than Mississippi and Arkansas to lose Negro population between 1950 and 1960.

STATE-BY-STATE NEGRO POPULATION

WASHINGTON (AP)—Following is a state-by-state breakdown of the Negro population in 1960 and 1950 and the numerical change. Minus sign indicates a decrease.

State	1960	1950	Change
Alabama	980,271	979,617	654
Alaska	6,771	*	*
Arizona	43,403	25,974	17,429
Arkansas	388,787	426,639	— 37,852
California	883,861	462,172	421,689
Colorado	39,992	20,177	19,815
Connecticut	107,449	53,472	53,977
Delaware	60,688	43,598	17,090
District of Columbia	411,737	280,803	130,934
Florida	880,186	603,101	277,085
Georgia	1,122,596	1,062,762	59,934
Hawaii	4,943	*	*
Idaho	1,502	1,050	452
Illinois	1,037,470	645,980	391,490
Indiana	269,275	174,168	95,107
Iowa	25,354	19,692	5,662
Kansas	91,445	73,158	18,287
Kentucky	215,949	201,921	14,028
Louisiana	1,039,207	882,428	156,779
Maine	3,318	1,221	2,097
Maryland	518,410	385,972	132,438
Massachusetts	111,842	73,171	38,671
Michigan	717,581	442,296	275,285
Minnesota	22,263	14,022	8,241
Mississippi	915,743	986,494	— 70,751
Missouri	390,853	297,088	93,765
Montana	1,467	1,232	235
Nebraska	29,262	19,234	10,028
Nevada	13,484	4,302	9,182
New Hampshire	1,903	731	1,172
New Jersey	514,875	318,565	196,310
New Mexico	17,063	8,408	8,655
New York	1,417,511	918,191	499,320
North Carolina	1,116,021	1,047,353	68,668
North Dakota	777	257	520
Ohio	786,097	513,072	273,025
Oklahoma	153,084	145,503	7,581
Oregon	18,133	11,529	6,604
Pennsylvania	852,750	638,485	214,265
Rhode Island	18,332	13,903	4,429
South Carolina	829,291	822,077	7,214
South Dakota	1,114	727	387
Tennessee	586,876	530,603	56,273
Texas	1,187,125	977,458	209,667
Utah	4,148	2,729	1,419
Vermont	519	443	76
Virginia	816,258	734,211	82,047
Washington	48,738	30,691	18,047
West Virginia	89,378	114,867	— 25,489
Wisconsin	74,546	28,182	46,364
Wyoming	2,183	2,557	— 374
Totals	18,871,381	15,042,286	3,829,095

*Not a state in 1950.

REPORT NEGRO POPULATION IS 18.8 MILLION

Illinois, 7 Other States Have Big Increases

Washington, March 7 (AP)—The Negro population of the United States was 18,871,381 in April 1960, or 10.5 per cent of the total population counted in the 1960 census.

The census bureau, reporting these advance figures today, said the tablulation showed that the Negro population rose about 25.2 per cent from the 15,042,286 who were enumerated in the 1950 census. Negroes then represented 10 per cent of the population total.

New York Tops List

New York now has the largest Negro population with 1,417,511, the bureau reported. This represented an increase of 499,320 in the decade.

Five other states had more than a million Negroes: Texas, 1,187,125; Georgia, 1,122,596; North Carolina, 1,116,021; Louisiana, 1,039,207; and Illinois, 1,037,470.

Four states, three of them in the south, showed decreases in Negro population. Mississippi showed the largest decline, a drop of 70,751. The state's Negro population stood at 915,743.

Arkansas had a decrease of 37,852, reducing the Negro population to 388,787. West Virginia had a decrease of 25,489, to a total of 89,378. A drop of 374 in Wyoming's Negro population reduced that state's count to 2,183.

8 States Show Gain

New York led in the Negro population increase, 499,320 compared with California's second-place increase of 421,689.

The other states showing the greatest increases were Illinois, 391,490; Florida, 277,085; Michigan, 275,285; Ohio, 273,025; Pennsylvania, 214,265; Texas, 209,667; New Jersey, 196,310; and Louisiana, 156,779.

The bureau announced this state-by-state breakdown of the Negro population in 1960 and 1950 and the numerical change [minus sign indicates decrease] during the decade:

STATE	1960	1950	CHANGE
Alabama	980,271	979,617	654
Alaska	6,771	[NAS]	[NAS]
Arizona	43,403	25,974	17,429
Arkansas	388,787	426,639	–37,852
California	883,861	462,172	421,689
Colorado	39,992	20,177	19,815
Connecticut	107,449	53,472	53,977
Delaware	60,688	43,598	17,090
Florida	880,186	603,101	277,085
Georgia	1,122,596	1,062,762	59,834
Hawaii	4,943	[NAS]	[NAS]
Idaho	1,502	1,050	452
Illinois	1,037,470	645,980	391,490
Indiana	269,275	174,168	95,107
Iowa	25,354	19,692	5,662
Kansas	91,445	73,158	18,287
Kentucky	215,949	201,921	14,028
Louisiana	1,039,207	882,428	156,779
Maine	3,318	1,221	2,097
Maryland	518,410	385,972	132,438
Massachusetts	111,842	73,171	38,671
Michigan	717,581	442,296	275,285
Minnesota	22,263	14,022	8,241
Mississippi	915,743	968,494	–70,751
Missouri	390,853	297,088	93,765
Montana	1,467	1,232	235
Nebraska	29,262	19,234	20,028
Nevada	13,484	4,302	9,182
New Hampshire	1,903	731	1,172
New Jersey	514,875	318,565	196,310
New Mexico	17,063	8,408	8,655
New York	1,417,511	918,191	499,320
N. Carolina	1,116,021	1,047,353	68,668
North Dakota	777	257	520
Ohio	786,097	513,072	273,025
Oklahoma	153,084	145,503	7,581
Oregon	18,133	11,529	6,604
Pennsylvania	852,750	638,485	214,265
Rhode Island	18,332	13,903	4,429
S. Carolina	829,291	822,077	7,214
South Dakota	1,114	727	387
Tennessee	586,876	530,603	56,273
Texas	1,187,125	977,458	209,667
Utah	4,148	2,729	1,419
Vermont	519	443	76
Virginia	816,258	734,211	82,047
Washington	48,738	30,691	18,047
W. Virginia	89,378	114,867	–25,489
Wisconsin	74,546	28,182	46,364
Wyoming	2,183	2,557	–374

[NAS]—Not then a state.

The District of Columbia had 411,737 Negroes in 1960, an increase of 130,934 from the 1950 population of 280,803.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Negro Population In Kentucky Is 215,949, Up 14,028 In Decade

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Race 10½ Pct. Of U. S. Total

Wed. 3-8-61
P 12

Washington, March 7 (AP)—Kentucky's Negro population rose by more than 14,000 in 10 years to a total of 215,949, the Census Bureau reported today. In 1950, the Negro population in Kentucky was 201,921.

The 1960 figure represents 7.1 per cent of the total population in the state.

Indiana Gains

The nationwide figures showed that the Negro population was 18,871,381 in April, 1960, or 10.5 per cent of the total population. The tabulation revealed that the Negro population rose about 25.5 per cent from the 15,042,286 enumerated in the 1950 census.

Indiana showed a bigger increase, with the number of Negroes there rising from 174,168 in 1950 to 269,275 in 1960.

Negroes in 1950 represented 10 per cent of the population total in the United States.

New York has the largest Negro population with 1,417,511, the bureau reported. This represented an increase of 499,320 in the decade.

Five other states had more than 1,000,000 Negroes: Texas, 1,187,125; Georgia, 1,122,596; North Carolina, 1,116,021; Louisiana, 1,039,207; and Illinois, 1,037,470.

35

Arkansas Loses

Four states, three of them in the South, showed decreases in Negro population. Mississippi showed the largest decline, a drop of 70,751. The state's Negro population stood at 915,743.

Arkansas had a decrease of 37,852, reducing the Negro population to 388,787. West Virginia had a decrease of 25,489, to a total of 89,378. A drop of 374 in Wyoming's Negro population reduced that state's count to 2,183.

New York led in the Negro population increase, its gain of 499,320 comparing with California's second-place increases of 421,689.

The other states showing the greatest increases were Illinois, 391,490; Florida, 277,085; Michigan, 275,285; Ohio, 273,025; Pennsylvania, 214,265; Texas, 209,667; New Jersey, 196,310; Louisiana, 156,779.

35 1961

GENERAL

Birmingham 9th in South—

Los Angeles takes second in population

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—(AP)—Final census figures showed today that the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area has replaced Chicago as the nation's second largest urban section.

Los Angeles-Long Beach was credited with a 1960 population of 6,742,696 compared with 4,367,911 a decade ago.

The 1960 total for the Chicago area was 6,220,913, an increase from 5,177,868.

Among individual cities, Chicago, with a populatiion 3,550,404, continues to out-rank Los Angeles with 2,479,015.

THE NEW YORK metropolitan area, with a population of 10,694,633, remains the largest. Its 1950 total was 9,555,943.

In 1960, there were 212 standard metropolitan areas with a total population of 112.9 million. For all the 50 states, the 1960 population was about 179 million.

In 1950, there were 169 metropolitan areas with a population of 84.5 million.

Here is a table listing the final 1960 counts for the Southern metropolitan areas, together with comparable figures for 1950:

	(1960)	(1950)
Abilene, Tex.	120,377	85,517
Albany, Ga.	75,680	43,617
Amarillo, Tex.	149,493	87,140
Asheville, N. C.	130,074	124,403
Atlanta, Ga.	1,017,188	726,989
Augusta, Ga.-S. C.	216,639	162,013
Austin, Tex.	212,136	160,980
Baltimore, Md.	1,727,023	1,405,399
Baton Rouge, La.	230,058	158,236
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex.	306,016	235,650
Birmingham, Ala.	**634,864**	**558,928**
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex.	151,098	125,170
Charleston, S. C.	216,382	164,856
Charlotte, N. C.	272,111	197,052
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga.	283,169	246,453
Columbia, S. C.	260,828	186,844
Columbus, Ga.-Ala.	217,985	170,541
Corpus Christi, Tex.	221,573	165,471
Dallas, Tex.	1,083,601	743,501
Durham, N. C.	111,995	101,639
El Paso, Tex.	314,070	194,968
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla.	333,946	83,933
Fort Smith, Ark.	66,685	74,202
Fort Worth, Tex.	573,215	392,643
Gadsden, Ala.	96,980	93,892
Galveston-Texas City, Tex.	140,364	113,066
Greensboro-High Point, N. C.	246,520	191,057
Greenville, S. C.	209,776	168,152
Houston, Tex.	1,243,158	806,785
Huntsville, Ala.	117,348	72,903
Jackson, Miss.	187,045	142,164
Jacksonville, Fla.	455,411	304,029
Knoxville, Tenn.	368,080	337,105
Lake Charles, La.	145,475	89,635
Laredo, Tex.	64,791	56,141
Lexington, Ky.	131,906	100,746
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.	242,980	196,685
Louisville, Ky.-Ind.	725,139	576,900
Lubbock, Tex.	156,271	101,048
Lynchburg, Va.	110,701	96,936
Macon, Ga.	180,403	135,043
Memphis, Tenn.	627,019	482,393
Miami, Fla.	935,047	495,084
Midland, Tex.	67,717	25,785
Mobile, Ala.	314,301	231,105
Monroe, La.	101,663	74,713
Montgomery, Ala.	169,210	138,965
Nashville, Tenn.	399,743	321,758
New Orleans, La.	868,480	685,405
Newport News-Hampton, Va.	224,503	154,977
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	578,507	446,200
Odessa, Tex.	90,995	42,102
Orlando, Fla.	318,487	141,833
Pensacola, Fla.	203,376	131,260
Raleigh, N. C.	169,082	136,450
Richmond, Va.	408,494	328,050
Roanoke, Va.	158,803	133,407
San Angelo, Tex.	64,630	58,929
San Antonio, Tex.	687,151	500,460
Savannah, Ga.	188,299	151,481
Shreveport, La.	281,481	216,686
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	772,453	409,143
Texarkana, Texas-Ark.	91,657	94,580
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	109,047	94,092
Tyler, Tex.	86,350	74,701
Waco, Tex.	150,091	130,194
West Palm Beach, Fla.	228,106	114,688
Washington, D. C.—Md., Va.	2,001,897	1,464,089
Wichita Falls, Tex.	129,638	105,309
Winston-Salem, N. C.	189,428	146,135

Negroes Move South To North

Census Report Confirms Migration From Dixie Area

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 7. — A census bureau report Tuesday confirmed a tremendous movement of Negroes from the South to the North and West during the past 10 years.

The report showed that New York has displaced Georgia as the state with the greatest number of Negro residents. New York's Negro population increased 54 per cent from 1950, to a new total of 1,417,511.

The Negro population of Illinois climbed from 645,980 in 1950, to 1,037,470 in 1960.

Pennsylvania had 852,750 Negroes in 1960, an increase of about 33 per cent. California showed an increase of 91 per cent, from 462,172 in 1950 to 883,861 in 1960. New Jersey registered a 61 per cent increase to 514,875.

Nationally the Negro population stood at 18,871,831 in 1960, an increase of about 25 per cent from the 15,042,286 in 1950. During the same period the national population as a whole increased only 18.5 per cent.

Negroes now comprise about 10.5 per cent of the nation's population, compared to 10 per cent ten years ago.

Most Southern states either lost Negro populations during the 10-year period or showed only modest gains, compared to the Northern and Western states.

An exception was Florida which showed a surprising increase of 44 per cent in its Negro population, to a new total of 880,186.

Following is the Census Bureau's list of Negro population for Mid-South states with 1960 figures first and 1950 figures second:

Alabama, 980,271 and 979,617; Arkansas, 388,787 and 426,639; Kentucky, 215,949 and 201,921; Louisiana, 1,039,207 and 882,428; Mississippi, 915,743 and 986,494; Missouri, 390,853 and 297,088; Tennessee, 586,876 and 530,603.

U.S. POPULATION ON FARMS NOTED

Estimated at Record Low Percentage of Total

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The government Monday estimated United States farm population totaled only about 15,635,000 in April, 1960—about the same as the U. S. farm population during the Civil War.

The estimate, showing 1960 farm population down to a record low 8.7 per cent of the national total, was released simultaneously by the agriculture department and the census bureau. The agriculture department at the same time estimated 1960 net farm income at $11.6 billion, up about 3 per cent from 1959.

The new population estimate chops about 25 per cent from previous government estimates of farm population. If figures had been prepared with methods used in the past, the 1960 farm population would have been shown at about 20.8 million, or about 11.3 per cent of the total population.

BASED ON NEW METHOD

The change in estimates results from a new method of counting farm populations.

In the past, people were listed as farm residents if they told census takers they lived on farms. The agriculture department said this led to the listing of millions of people who lived in rural areas but were not really farmers.

The new plan, adopted by the census bureau, counts only people living on places which the bureau classifies as farms. In addition to dropping from the farm population estimates people who do not farm at all, this also excludes those on very small "farms" which do not produce enough to be officially classed as operating farm under a new census bureau definition. The bureau's adoption of a tightened "farm" definition in the 1959 agriculture census excluded some 232,000 plots of 10 acres or less previously counted in farm statistics.

BY OLDER METHOD

Even if the old population estimating method had been used, it would still have produced the lowest farm population estimate since government records were started in 1910.

Farm population reached a record high of about 32 million about 1916, agriculture department officials said, and has been declining ever since.

The drop has been especially rapid in recent years as farms have become bigger, fewer, and more highly mechanized.

CENSUS PORTRAYS SHIFT OF NEGROES

Proportion Living in South Dipped From 60% to 52% Between '50 and '60

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7—Census figures released today show that the proportion of American Negroes living in the South is continuing to decline.

Although most Southern states showed some gain in Negro population between 1950 and 1960, the rate of increase was far behind the national average. This reflected the decision of many Negro families to move North.

Just 52 per cent of the country's Negroes lived in the eleven states of the old Confederacy at the time of the 1960 census. Ten years ago the figure was 60 per cent. In 1930 it was 71 per cent and in 1910 it was 81 per cent.

Thus, in fifty years, the proportion of American Negroes living in the eleven states of the Confederacy has dropped from more than four-fifths to barely half. The eleven states that made up the Confederacy are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

The shift in population proportions continues to have major economic, social and political effects. Most of the Negroes who have left the South have moved to the big metropolitan centers of the North, posing new problems for those areas.

Politically, the migration has made the Negro vote a major factor in many Northern states. The crucial swing role of Negro voters in Illinois, New Jersey and other areas in last fall's Presidential election is indicative.

The figures released today were so-called "advance" statistics for 1960. The final figures may be slightly different, but probably not significantly so.

New York now has the largest Negro population of the fifty states—1,417,511. That is an increase of almost half a million since 1950, when New York trailed Georgia, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama and Texas in Negro population.

Five other states now have more than a million Negroes. In order, they are Texas, Georgia, North Carolina, Louisiana and Illinois.

Among states with a Negro population of over 100,000 in 1950, the sharpest percentage increase in that population by 1960 was in California, where it rose about 90 per cent. In New Jersey the Negro population was up 63 per cent, in Illinois 61 per cent.

Two Southern states lost Negro population during the ten-year period — Mississippi and Arkansas. The only Southern states with large Negro increases were Florida, Texas and Louisiana.

Nationally, the Negro population in 1960 was 10.5 per cent of the total population in the fifty states and the District of Columbia.

In 1950 the Negro population was 15,042,286, or 10 per cent of the total. Thus the Negro rate of increase in the interim was slightly greater than that for white persons.

Wyoming was the only state other than Mississippi and Arkansas to lose Negro population between 1950 and 1960.

All households were asked their race and color in the 1960 census. The question was part of the preliminary census form mailed to each household and taken by the enumerator when he called. In previous censuses this determination was made by the enumerator's observation.

Negro Population in U. S.

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Following is a state-by-state breakdown of the Negro population in 1960 and 1950 and the numerical change during the period, as announced by the Census Bureau today. Minus sign indicates a decrease.

State.	1960.	1950.	Change.
Alabama	980,271	979,617	654
Alaska	6,771	*	*
Arizona	43,403	25,974	17,429
Arkansas	388,787	426,639	—37,852
California	883,861	462,172	421,689
Colorado	39,992	20,177	19,815
Connecticut	107,449	53,472	53,977
Delaware	60,688	43,598	17,090
District of Columbia	411,737	280,803	130,934
Florida	880,186	603,101	277,085
Georgia	1,122,596	1,062,762	59,934
Hawaii	4,943	*	*
Idaho	1,502	1,050	452
Illinois	1,037,470	645,980	391,490
Indiana	269,275	174,168	95,107
Iowa	25,354	19,692	5,662
Kansas	91,445	73,158	18,287
Kentucky	215,949	201,921	14,028
Louisiana	1,039,207	882,428	156,779
Maine	3,318	1,221	2,097
Maryland	518,410	385,972	132,438
Massachusetts	111,842	73,171	38,671
Michigan	717,581	442,296	275,285
Minnesota	22,263	14,022	8,241
Mississippi	915,743	986,494	—70,751
Missouri	390,853	297,088	93,765
Montana	1,467	1,232	235
Nebraska	29,262	19,234	20,028
Nevada	13,484	4,302	9,182
New Hampshire	1,903	731	1,172
New Jersey	514,875	318,565	196,310
New Mexico	17,063	8,408	8,655
New York	1,417,511	918,191	499,320
North Carolina	1,116,021	1,047,353	68,668
North Dakota	777	257	520
Ohio	786,097	513,072	273,025
Oklahoma	153,084	145,503	7,581
Oregon	18,133	11,529	6,604
Pennsylvania	852,750	638,485	214,265
Rhode Island	18,332	13,903	4,429
South Carolina	829,291	822,077	7,214
South Dakota	1,114	727	387
Tennessee	586,876	530,603	56,273
Texas	1,187,125	977,458	209,667
Utah	4,148	2,729	1,419
Vermont	519	443	76
Virginia	816,258	734,211	82,047
Washington	48,738	30,691	18,047
West Virginia	89,378	114,867	—25,489
Wisconsin	74,546	28,182	46,364
Wyoming	2,183	2,557	— 374
Totals	18,871,381	15,042,286	3,829,095

*Not a state in 1950.

Census shows we're 18 million

WASHINGTON

The colored population in the U.S. was 18,871,831 in April, 1960, according to advanced figures of the 1960 Census of Population compiled by the Bureau of Census of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

This figure represents 10.5 percent of the total population of 179,323,175 tallied in 50 states.

* * *

IN 1950, the colored population for 48 states was 15,042,286 or 10 percent of the then total population of 150,697,361. Data on the colored population was not compiled in Alaska and Hawaii in 1950, but the latest figures indicate that their number was small.

Six states have a colored population of over a million, headed by New York with 1,417,511; Texas, 1,187,125; Georgia, 1,122,596; North Carolina, 1,116,021; Louisiana, 1,039,207; and Illinois, 1,037,470.

* * *

THE 10 states with the largest increase in colored population were:

New York, 499,320; California, 421,689; Illinois, 391,490; Florida, 277,085; Michigan, 275,285; Ohio, 273,025; Pennsylvania, 214,265; Texas, 209,667; New Jersey, 196,310; and Louisiana, 156,779.

The 1960 census revealed that 70,751 colored people left Mississippi since the 1950 census was taken. Other states with a significant decrease in the colored population were Arkansas, 37,852; West Virginia, 25,489; and Wyoming, 374.

* * *

THE COLORED population of Maryland increased from 385,972 in 1950 to 518,410 in 1960, a 10 - year-climb of 132,438.

This was sufficient to make the colored population increase for Maryland 11th among all the states.

Four states lost colored population — Mississippi, Arkansas, Wyoming and West Virginia.

POPULATION SHIFT IN DECADE NOTED

Major Northeast U. S. Cities Decline—South, West Gain

Large cities in the northeastern and northcentral areas of the United States lost population in the last decade, while those in the South and West increased their number of residents by about one-fifth, it is reported by statisticians of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

As a group, the largest cities —those with 250,000 or more residents in 1950 — showed a population gain of only 4.4 per cent between 1950 and 1960, compared with an increase of 18.5 per cent for the country as a whole.

All eight large cities in the Northeast lost population, the losses ranging from more than 10 per cent in Boston and Pittsburgh to 1.4 per cent in New York.

Gains and Losses

In the Midwest, all cities with more than 500,000 residents in 1950, except Milwaukee, lost population while those below that figure showed increases. In Milwaukee, as well as in Kansas City, Indianapolis and Omaha, all or most of the increase resulted from the annexation of surrounding territory.

Most of the large cities in the South and West grew rapidly between 1950 and 1960. San Diego led all of the forty-one large cities with a 71 per cent increase, and five others— Houston, Dallas, San Antonio, Atlanta and Long Beach— recorded gains of at least 37 per cent, or twice the national rate.

Los Angeles continued its vigorous growth, its population expanding by 25.8 per cent to 2,479,015 in 1960. This is in sharp contrast to the other four cities with over 1,000,000 residents, each of which lost population. As a result, Los Angeles overtook Philadelphia and is now the nation's third largest city.

Migration Important

"Migration has been an important factor in the differential rates of growth within the United States," the Metropolitan statisticians point out. "In the North, for example, many families left the large cities for the suburbs or smaller cities.

By contrast, in the South the large cities have tended to grow at the expense of the towns and rural areas. At the same time, California has attracted large numbers of people from other states. Most of the newcomers to the West have settled in the less-populated communities, as evidenced by the fact that the areas outside the large cities increased by 6.9 million, or 45 per cent, during the 1950's.

35 1961 GENERAL

215,522 Surplus of Race Women

The Courier

Negro Population Is Up in Cities

Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Courier Press Service)

Negroes are taking over the central cities of the nation's greatest metropolitan complexes, according to the latest figures released by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

This is a phenomenum of tremendous significance to all facts of American life and will have a direct bearing on the conduct of her activities in the fields of economics, politics, and human relations.

Another interesting angle is that there is a surplus of 215,522 Negro women in the nation's 25 largest cities!

Cities where there are significant surpluses in tan femininity include Philadelphia, 28,728; Washington, 19,223; New York City, 91,597; Atlanta, 14,002, and Chicago, 37,201.

Boasting the largest Negro population of all is New York City whose 1,087,931 comprise 14 per cent of the total population according to U. S. Census figures.

■

WASHINGTON, D. C., the nation's capital now has more Negroes than whites with the darker brethren comprising 53.9 per cent of the total population. Other cities with high percentages of Negroes include Baltimore with 34.8 per cent; New Orleans 37.2 per cent; Atlanta 38.3 per cent; Memphis, Tenn., 37.0 per cent; Detroit, 28.9 per cent, and Cleveland, Ohio 28.6 per cent.

There are ten cities which have over 200,000 population which include: Chicago (812,537), Los Angeles (334,916), Philadelphia (529,240), Detroit (482,223), Baltimore (326,589), Houston (215,037), Cleveland (250,818), Washington, D. C. (411,737), St. Louis (214,377), and New Orleans (233,514).

Of the 6,025,673 Negroes in the 25 largest cities, 3,170,598 are women as compared to 2,855,075 men.

■

AS THE Negro infiltrates the Central City the flight of whites to the suburbs has continued unabated, despite grandiose redevelopment plans and schemes.

The effect that the rising Negro vote will have on big city politics will make itself felt with telling impact within the next three of four years.

This will undoubtedly bring about demands for the redistricting of many state and federal voting districts and with them proposals for gerrymandering.

It remains to be seen whether or not the Negro, controlling the heart of megalopolis, will stand idly by and let this sort of thing take place.

■

IT IS not incoceivable to predict the election in the years just ahead of more Negro Congressmen, Negro legislators, judges and various municipal officials and accompanying them into office a flood of political appointees.

As for the surplus of Negro women, this will undoubtedly have a great effect upon more and the relationships of the sexes.

And it cannot but help to influence the labor market as these women must work for their own maintenance in vast majority of the cases.

More Negroes Leave Miss. Than From Any Other State

The Courier 35 general

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By JOHN M. McCRAY

If the proper evaluation is placed on figures just released by the U. S. Census Bureau, the state of Mississippi continues the least liked, and probably worst state in the union for Negroes.

Sept 16 61

The 1960 Census lists Mississippi as the first state Negroes not only just wanted to, but left for some place else. Some 70,751 Negroes migrated from that state during the 1950-1960 decade, nearly twice as many as got out of the runner-up Arkansas, which lost 37,852 Negro residents over the 10-year span.

West Virginia lost 25,489 and Wyoming 374 in the 10 years; however, the West Virginia drop may be explained in changes in coal mining. Most of these emigrants settled in the West Coast states, in Illinios, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio.

However, the 10-year period also shows a preference of three Southern states: Florida, which jumped its Negro population by 277,085 persons; Texas, up 209,667; and Louisiana, 156,779.

GEORGIA, WITH 1,122,596 total colored Americans, continues to lead the nation; North Carolina is a close second with 1,116,021. They are the only states having one million of us.

But back to Mississippi! Within the last five or six years, Mississippi has been the location of the National White Citizens Councils.

Through this organization millions of dollars have been spent to tell and sell the north, west and east a story of fine relations and treatment of Negroes, with and by whites in that state, and elsewhere around the South.

OBVIOUSLY THE WCC campaign aims at countering the endless accounts of racial persecuting within the borders of Mississippi, the most violent and disgusting of any state in the Union.

It would be amusing to see just how the new census report of Negro exodus from Mississippi would be explained by white Southern propagandists. Very interesting.

No mater what is explained, the fact is Negroes aren't happy about things in Mississippi, and get out of there at least faster than Negroes leave their native soil in any other state.

It's a pity all of them couldn't move out and the Congo natives be brought in as replacements. Congolese appear to have the temper and mood to deal with that element of whites who made Mississippi so much of a hell for other colored people.

U. S. Negro Population Outgains Other Races

The number of Negroes in the United States is increasing faster than the rest of the population, and they are leaving the South in growing numbers, a Census Bureau survey shows.

According to statistics released yesterday, the Negro population in the United States increased from 15,042,286 in 1950 to 18,871,831 last year, a rise of a out 25 per cent.

The rate of increase for the country as a whole in the last decade was less than 20 per cent. Negroes now make up 10.5 per cent of the country's population. In 1950, they totaled 10 per cent.

What was most striking to the Census officials, however, was the sharp increase in the number of Negroes leaving the South, especially the deep South.

70,000 Quit Mississippi

Mississippi, for instance, lost 70,000 Negroes, and Arkansas, 38,000. This was due, in part at least, to increased tensions in some of these areas, and lack of job opportunities, officials feel.

Other Southern States registered small percentage gains in the number of Negroes, but these were well below the national average. Thus while Georgia, with its 1,122,596 Negroes, contains the largest nonwhite population in the South it registered only a 5.6 increase.

At one time, almost all Negroes lived in the South, but since the turn of the century there has been a gradual exodus. In 1900, for instance, 90 per cent of all Negroes lived below the Mason-Dixon line; last year, about 60 per cent.

47% Increase Here

The usual centers of migration showed sharp percentage increases since 1950, the figures show. The District registered a 47.4 per cent increase from 280,803 to 411,737, while larger Northern States had even larger increases.

New York, with its Harlem, became the most populous Negro State in the country with 1,417,511 Negroes, an increase of 54 per cent over 1950. Georgia formerly was first. New Jersey registered a 61 per cent increase, to 514,875.

Pennsylvania, with a large Negro population in Philadelphia, had 852,750 Negroes, a 33 per cent rise.

In the East, some areas which formerly had few Negro residents showed significant increases. Connecticut, for instance, had a 101 per cent rise to 107,449.

Census figures show that many Negroes, like others, went West looking for jobs in the 1950s. California had a tremendous increase from 462,172 in 1950 to 883,861, roughly a 91 per cent rise.

Big Rise in Chicago

Illinois, according to census experts, had a great influx during the 1950s, because of a demand for workers in the Chicago area. From 645,980 in 1950, the figure rose to 1,037,470.

A surprising increase was shown in Florida. Officials stated that because of a more liberal attitude toward Negroes, especially in the Miami area, the number of Negroes in Florida increased from 603,101 to 880,186, a 44 per cent rise.

Many Negroes are apparently going to Florida to retire, one official said.

Maryland registered a 34 per cent increase from 385,972 to 518,410, and Virginia, an 11 per cent rise from 734,211 to 816,258.

West Virginia, which lost more population in the decade than any other State, lost 25,000 Negroes, a 22 per cent drop.

South Lost Million Negroes, Di[illegible]g '50's

WASHINGTON (AP) — The South lost 1.5 million Negroes between 1950 and 1960, the Census Bureau reported Friday.

Richard A. Scammon, new director of the bureau, told a House census subcommittee that 800,000 of the Negroes moved into the 17 largest cities outside the South.

1,000,000 Negroes Move Out of South

WASHINGTON (AP)—The South lost 1,000,000 Negroes between 1950 and 1960, the Census Bureau reported Friday.

Richard A. Scammon, new director of the bureau, told a House Census subcommittee that 800,000 of the Negroes moved into the 17 largest cities outside the South.

New York City with 1,088,000 has the largest Negro population, Scammon said, while Washington, D.C., has the largest percentage, 54 per cent.

Census Reveals Losses In South

Dixie Suffers Drop Of 1,404,000 Persons

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Census Bureau reported Wednesday the South has suffered a net out-migration loss of 1,404,000 persons since 1950.

The bureau reported that during the 10-year period the South recorded 13,611,000 births and only 4,431,000 deaths, but that the region's population increase was reduced to 7,776,000 because 1,404,000 more persons left the area than moved into it.

Mid-South states accounted for a large part of the loss. Arkansas showed a loss of 433,000, Alabama 368,000, Kentucky 390,000, Louisiana 50,000, Mississippi 434,000, Missouri 130,000, and Tennessee 273,000.

The net loss regionwide was reduced by gains of 1,617,000 by Florida, 64,000 by Delaware, 320,000 by Maryland, 15,000 by Virginia, and 114,000 by Texas.

All other Southern and border states showed net losses, though not as severe as those of the most heavily hit Mid-South states.

California led on the other side of the ledger with a gain of 3,145,000, followed by Folirda with 1,617,000.

On a percentage basis, Arkansas led the losers with a net loss by out-migration of 22.7 per cent or better than one out of five. Next was West Virginia with 22.3 per cent, followed by Mississippi with 19.9 per cent.

POPULATION BOOM TERMED A THREAT

World Bank Head Fears Ruin in Asia and Middle East

By KATHLEEN McLAUGHLIN

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 24—"Unless population growth can be restrained, we may have to abandon for this generation our hopes of economic progress in the crowded lands of Asia and the Middle East," Eugene R. Black, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development said today.

He gave this assessment of the coming disaster he envisions as a result of the expansion of population in those lands least able to support it.

He said the net rate of increase is adding one birth per second to the world's population. The total is expected to push past 3,000,000,000 this year, and double that number by the end of this century.

Aid Termed Insufficient

The critical areas, Mr. Black pointed out, are agricultural lands, which have been divided and sub-divided beyond the limits of effective cultivation.

"Cities are crowded to bursting, and are still getting bigger," he noted.

While all the evidence points to a greater flow of aid in coming years, Mr. Black said he was increasingly doubtful that domestic savings and foreign aid combined would be sufficient to achieve genuine progress if current trends continue unabted.

To illustrate the challenges involved, he cited statistics compiled for India on the extra housing that will be needed by 1986 if the present rate of population growth continues.

P U 1st ad Pn Pop . . . . . GONZALEZ

Exclusive of rural areas or even of improvement of existing housing in such cities as Calcuta, the total investment required is estimated at approximate $25,000,000,000.

"If you find the figure difficult to grasp," Mr. Black suggested, "I may say that it in well over four times the total lent by the Worl Bank since it started business sixteen years ago."

The cost estimate also ignores the need for roads, sewage systems, water supplies, more hospitals and clinics, or the multiplying education needs.

Potential of Science Noted

Mr. Black said he was not convinced that population growth would eventually outrun the development of world resources, although "it is true that at present rates of consumption we would us up known resources of several important fuels and minerals within a few decades."

"I'm inclined to think that those prophets who forecast the exhaustion of the earth's resources underestimate the ingenuity of men and the potentialities of science," he added. "And I am not too disturbed about the long-run problems of feeding the extra people we expect. But all this does not mean that we ought to welcome population growth on the scale that we see it today."

He noted that medical science was able to prolong life at the cost of increasingly moderate investments.

"Of course we welcome this trend, whatever the problems it may set for us," he said. "Yet it is much simpler to attack disease than it is to alter the reproductive pattern of a society. Medicine has yet to make available a cheap and easy method of regulating birth. And not everyone wants fewer children."

Government Urged to Act

International Agencies can do little in this field, he conceded, but "there is scope for government to act." It is time that they gave earnest attention to his threat, he said.

Mr. Black reported that the last fiscal year had been a busy one for the World Bank, with loans in the first nine months totaling $380,000,000 concentrated geographically in Asian countries. Africa, however, accounted for almost one-third of the Bank's lending during the year.

He called attention to "the increasing number of Latin-American countries which have recently obtained relative stability, after several years of inflationary difficulties."

Lending in Europe decreased considerably, with only one loan made there in the calendar year 1960. There was "cause for great satisfaction that Western Europe is in a position to satisfy its own needs for capital," Mr. Black said.

Population Up 25.5% Among Negroes in U. S.

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP).—The Negro population of the United States was 18,871,381 in April, 1960, or 10.5 percent of the total population in the 1960 census.

The Census Bureau, reporting these advance figures Tuesday, said the tabulation showed that the Negro population rose about 25.5 percent from the 15,042,286 in the 1950 census.

Negroes then represented 10 percent of the population.

New York now has the largest Negro population with 1,417,511, the Bureau reported. This represented an increase of 499,320 in the decade.

ALSO SHOW INCREASE

Pennsylvania, with 214,265, and Jersey, 196,310, were among other States showing greatest increases.

Besides New York, five other States had more than a million Negroes: Texas, 1,187,125; Georgia, 1,122,596; North Carolina, 1,116,021; Louisiana, 1,039,207, and Illinois, 1,037,470.

Four States, three of them in the South, showed decreases in Negro population. Mississippi showed the largest decline, a drop of 70,751. The State's Negro population stood at 915,743.

DIP IN ARKANSAS

Arkansas had a decrease of 37,852, reducing the Negro population to 388,787. West Virginia had a decrease of 25,489, to a total of 89,378. A drop in Wyoming's Negro population reduced that State's count to 2183.

New York led in the Negro population increase, its gain of 499,329 comparing with California's second-place increases of 421,689.

The other States showing the greatest increases were Illinois, 391,490; Florida, 277,085; Michigan, 275,285; Ohio, 273,025, Texas, 209,667, and Louisiana, 156,779.

Atlanta's tan cops have 'good year'—more hired

ATLANTA — (ANP) — Atlanta Police Superintendent J. L. Tuggle announced last week that from 10 to 15 more colored policemen will be hired after a five - week training course.

An examining official said that "22 applicants are presently under investigation as possibilities for jobs."

The Department's annual report shows that the 25 colored policemen made 16,094 —or 13 per cent—of the toal arrests last year.

Capt. E. B. Brooks, who directs the colored detail, said: "The record speaks for itself. The men have done a wonderful job and I am awfully proud of them."

Atlanta policemen e ar n from $326 to $403 per month.

Census Bureau Always On Job

Contrary to popular belief, the U.S. Census Bureau does not fold its tents and fade away between the big 10-year population and housing counts, according to Director Thomas W. McWhirter of the Bureau's permanent regional field office at Atlanta. The Atlanta region includes all of Florida and parts of Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee.

Mr. McWhirter points out that nine major censuses will be conducted between now and the next decennial census of 1970. The first of these major censuses will be the 1962 Census of Government which is conducted every five years. Then comes the five-year Censuses of Business, Manufactures and Mineral Industries. These will be taken in 1964 and 1969, covering business operations in 1963 and 1968 respectively. The Census of Agriculture will be conducted in 1964 and 1969.

In addition to these major censuses, the Bureau carries out a wide variety of current surveys on a monthly, quarterly, and annual basis. Topics covered in the current surveys include employment and unemployment, population characteristics, housing, retail and wholesale trade, and manufacturing, and related subjects. The purpose of the current surveys is to supplement and keep up to date the detailed information collected in the major censuses.

The Current Population Survey, conducted 12 times a year, is an interim Census Bureau activity which touches the lives of a number of local families.

Each month a Census taker, working under the direction of the Atlanta Regional Field Office, visits area households to obtain information on employment and unemployment. Information obtained locally is combined with that collected in 332 other areas of the country to provide national estimates. Information on migration, income, school enrollment, and other subjects are collected from time to time in the Current Population survey in addition to the facts on employment and unemployment.

Approximately 35,000 households throughout the country are included each month in the Current Population Survey. These households are selected at random under the Census Bureau's scientific sampling program to provide a representative cross-section of all classes of the population, and all types of areas of the country - large cities, small towns, rural areas, and so forth.

Negro Gain Is 320,000 In Chicago

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 (UPI) — The Chicago Commission on Human Relations said today the city's white population dropped 408,777 between 1950 and 1960.

In the same period, the commission said, Chicago's Negro population rose from 492,265 to 812,637.

The figures, in a report of the commission's Department of Social Research, means 23 per cent of Chicago's population is Negro, compared to 14 per cent in 1950.

The report showed that Negro concentration no longer is limited to Chicago's South Side. More than a quarter-million Negroes now live on the West and Near North Sides. All but six of the city's 75 community areas have Negroes living in them, and in 15 of the areas Negroes make up a majority of the residents.

At least 300 whites live in each community area.

The report showed Chicago's white population decreased from 3,111,525 to 2,712,748 between 1950 and 1960.

The commission found that the total non-white population was increasing outside of the city in the Chicago metropolitan area. However, the proportion of non-whites in the suburban area has remained almost the same.

"In 1950 non-whites were 2.9 per cent of the six-county metropolitan area around Chicago and 3.1 per cent in 1960," the report said. "In the Cook County suburban area, non-whites made up 3.3 per cent of the population in 1950 and 3.2 per cent in 1960.

The report said the increase in the non-white population took place mainly in communities that had relatively large Negro populations in 1950. As examples it listed Chicago Heights, Evanston, Maywood, Robbins and Waukegan.

Negro Population in Iowa Increases 28 Per Cent in Decade

The Negro population in Iowa increased 28.8 per cent in the 10-year period from 19,692 to 25,354 according to U.S. census bureau reports. The total non-white population in Iowa increased 33.9 per cent from 21,527 in 1950 to 1960.

Non-whites in the population of each of Iowa's 10 largest cities were reported as: Des Moines, 5.1; Cedar Rapids, 1.4; Sioux City, 2.1; Davenport, 2.1; Waterloo, 6.9; Dubuque, 0.3; Council Bluffs, 1.1; Ottumwa, .3; Clinton, 1.1; and Iowa City, 1i5.

Chicago Negroes Top 920,000 Mark

By Lucius Louis Nelson
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The census analysis goes on, with now at hand a report on Negro population shifts and changes in Chicago since 1950.

Most notable findings are these:

● The Negro population of metropolitan Chicago has increased more than 65 per cent since 1950 to a total today exceeding 920,000 — or nearly 15 per cent of the total population of the six-county area.

● For the first time since the beginning of the major migration of Negroes to Chicago during the 1940's, natural increase rather than in-migration has become the major factor in Negro population growth.

Citywide Spread

● Areas of Negro concentration are no longer identified only with Chicago's south side. More than 250,000 Negroes now reside on the west and near north sides of the city. Fifteen of the city's 75 community areas now have a majority of Negro residents. Negroes live in all but six of the city's neighborhoods. (At least 300 whites live in every neighborhood.)

The number of Negroes in the suburbs has almost doubled since 1950.

This report comes from the Department of Social Research of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. It is strictly statistical. Yet, when pieced together, even documentation comes to life with facets of a city's human changes.

The numbers verify, for example, that Negro residential mobility in the community gradually is improving. This is despite the fact that powerful real estate interests and unyielding neighborhood sentiments continue to impose a severely segregated racial residential pattern upon the city.

Tight Pattern Breaking Up

University of Chicago Prof. Donald J. Bogue recently observed that "the pattern of almost complete residential segregation is rapidly breaking up."

Several areas near Lake Michigan now have fairly stable biracial populations, although there are few, if any, Chicago neighborhoods where truly interracial living prevails without informal quota systems or limiting real estate practices.

There are four south Cook County (Chicago) suburbs where 15,000 Negroes make up more than half the populations. All suburbs with more than 10,000 residents have some Negro residents, receiving them for the first time during the '50's.

In other suburbs, such as Evanston, with 9,126 Negro residents, one of 16 suburbs with a Negro population of more than 1,000, there are many second and third generation Negro families.

This relatively freer movement by Chicago's Negro families means also that incomes have gone up and that real estate dealers who a few years ago used high rents to discourage potential Negro tenants now find this a less and less effective tactic.

Trickle to Suburbs

The trickle of Negroes toward the suburbs has been more than matched by the near flood of white former city dwellers. The percentage of Negroes in the suburbs has increased only two-tenths of 1 per cent since 1950 to 3.1 per cent today.

The great volume of Negro babies, far exceeding the part of in-migration in the total Negro population increase, signals the ebbing of the northward tide from the South. Negro births in Chicago in 1960 were double those in 1950. In 1960, 33 per cent of all Chicago births were Negro, compared to 20 per cent in 1950.

The natural increase of Negroes (births minus deaths) for the 1950-1960 decade totaled 170,468 or 53 per cent of the total Negro gain for the period. For the same decade, the total Negro population increase as a result of in-migration was 149,904 or 47 per cent of the total. During the 1940-1950 decade 43,346 or 20 per cent was a natural increase and 171,188 or 80 per cent was in-migration.

White Total Shrinks

Between 1950 and 1960, the city's white population decreased from 3,111,525 to 2,712,748, continuing the decline which began in the 1940's. At the same time, the city's Negro population was increasing from 492,265 to 812,637 or to 23 per cent of the city's total population.

Illinois ranks sixth (behind New York, Texas, Georgia, North Carolina, and Louisiana) in total Negro population, with 1,037,000.

In 1910, when there were 9,800,000 Negroes in the United States, the 11 states of the old Confederacy claimed 81 per cent of the Negroes. Today, 50 years later, these same southern states have only 52 per cent of the 18,900,000 Negroes in the United States.

Non-Whites Gain 45 Pct. Since 1950 In Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28 (AP). —The non-white population of Baltimore increased 45 per cent between 1950 and 1960, while the total number of white declined 15 per cent.

The non-white population showed a remarkable 88 per cent increase in the 15-and-under age group, jumping from 63,083 to 119,745 during the 10-year span.

The young white population dropped 5 per cent, from 162,239 to 153,681, while whites in the 65-and-over group showed a 12 per cent boost, from 60,409 to 68,919.

Dr. Matthew L. Tayback, a metropolitan census official who released the figures today, attributed the racial shift during the past 10 years to "selective migration."

Dr. Tayback said young whites are moving to the suburbs while older whites remain in the city.

The percentage of whites over 65 is 11.3 per cent of the total population, compared with a national average for the age group of 8 per cent.

The white population as a whole dropped from 723,655 to 609,812. The non-whites, at least 98 per cent of whom are Negro, jumped from 226,053 to 329,212.

Baltimore's total 1960 population of 939,024 ranks the city as the Nation's sixth largest.

Negroes In Detroit Area Have Tripled Since 1940

ANN ARBOR — Total non-white population in the greater Detroit area has tripled since 1940, but the rate of increase has slowed significantly in the past decade, the "University of Michigan Detroit Area Study" (DAS) reports.

Today, approximately one out of six metropolitan area residents is non-white. Twenty years ago, the proportion was about one in 12.

During the past 20 years, the entire greater Detroit area grew by more than a million people. In the 'Forties, non-white population grew about six times as fast as white; in the 'Fifties, the non-white rate of increase (48 per cent) was only three times that of the white (16 per cent).

Residentially, non - white population has followed in the footsteps of earlier minority groups, according to DAS Director Harry Sharp.

Heavily concentrated in downtown Detroit, the non-white population has now started to spread toward the outer portions of the city. But no appreciable change has occurred in the racial composition of the suburbs as yet.

"These changes have tremendous implications for the future growth of the entire Metropolitan area," Sharp observes.

"To the degree that increased contact among different population groups leads eventually to better understanding, such movement should be seen as contributing to the establishment of a community where everyone can be judged purely on his own merits, and not as a member of some social or biological category."

Non-Whites In Detroit Triple Over 20 Years

ANN ARBOR, Mich. — Total non - white population in the greater Detroit area has tripled since 1940, but the rate of increase has slowed significantly in the past decade, the university of Michigan Detroit area study (DAS) reports.

Today, approximately one out of six metropolitan area residents is non - white. Twenty years ago, the proportion was about one in 12.

During the past 20 years, the entire greater Detroit area grew by more than a million people. In the 'Forties, white population grew about six times as fast as white; in the 'Fifties, the non -white rate of increase (48 per cent) was only three times that of the white (16 per cent). Their gain for two decades was about 300.000.

White Population Increases In State

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Dec. 3-61
P. 3

Census figures revealed by the Secretary of State yesterday showed Mississippi gained more than 68,000 white residents from 1950 to 1960, but lost 70,000 Negroes, accounting for the overall decline in total population.

The figures indicated the state gained an additional 1,287 citizens of other races, primarily Indian, Chinese, Japanese and Filipino.

The report came from Sec. of State Heber Ladner who received it from directors of the 1960 U. S. Census.

Total population for Mississippi for 1960, according to the census, was 2,178,141, a decline of 773 from 1950.

On a percentage basis, the state's population now is 57.7 per cent white and 42 per cent Negro. Other races make up the additional percentage.

Total white population, according to the report, is 1,257,546. Total Negro population is 915,743 and persons of other races were numbered at 4,852.

These figures represent an increase of 68,914 white citizens over 1950, a decline of 70,751 Negro residents and an increase of 1,287 persons of other races.

Twenty-eight counties in the state reported more Negroes than whites.

These were Amite, Bolivar, Carroll, Claiborne, Clay, Coahoma, Copiah, DeSoto, Holmes, Humphreys, Issaquena, Jasper, Jefferson, Jefferson Davis, Kemper, Leflore, Madison, Marshall ,Panola.

Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tunica, Washington, Wilkinson and Yazoo.

Differences ranged from a slightly larger number of Negroes than whites in Jasper to as large as three to one and four to one differences of Negro over white in Claiborne, Tunica and Wilkinson counties.

In Hinds County, the report showed 112,205 white residents, 74,750 Negroes and 90 persons of other races.

In 1950 the state had 202,138 more white residents than Negro. The 1960 census indicated a total of 341,803 more whites than Negroes.

Census Report Shows Why Miss. Whites Afraid

The Louisiana Weekly
12-3-61

JACKSON, Miss. --(ANP)-- The reason why white politicians are determined to prevent Negroes from voting freely in this state was revealed in a study of the 1960 census report for Mississippi.

Mississippi Negroes could, by mass voting, control 36 per cent of the seats in the House of Representatives under present legislative apportionment.

NEGROES EXCEED WHITES IN 27 COUNTIES

This fact was revealed through 1960 official census figures and an examination of legislative representation. The census report shows 27 counties in Mississippi with more Negroes than whites.

The report also upsets the argument by opponents of legislative reapportionment that redistribution of House seats now might open the doors for Negro representatives from urban areas. But as of now doors are open for Negro lawmakers from rural areas, too, if there were no voting restrictions.

The 27 counties hold 49 seats in the House of Representatives --36 per cent of the total 149.

The 27 counties with Negro majorities, with the number of House members include:

Amite, 2; Coahoma, 2; Carroll, 2; Copiah, 3; Humphreys, 1; Issaquena, 1; Jasper, 1 1/2; Jefferson, 1 1/2; Jeff Davis, 1; Kemper 2.

Leflore, 1; Madison, 2; Marshall, 3; Panola, 3; Quitman, 1; Sharkey, 1; Sunflower, 1; Tallahatchie, 1; Tate, 2; Tishomingo, 1; Tunica, 1; Washington, 3; Wilkinson, 2; and Yazoo, 3 1/2.

NOXUBEE COUNTY AN EXAMPLE

Noxubee county, pointed out frequently as the most underpopulated, over-represented county in the state, has three House members for a total population of only 16,826. Of that population, only 4,724 are white.

The majority of Negroes over white in the counties ranges from 35 to as much as three or four to one.

Most of the Negro majority counties are also counties which, like Noxubee, have large representation and small total populations.

Eleven counties have three House seats. Of these, only four have more white citizens than Negro. These are Lauderdale, Lowndes, Monroe and Warren.

Hinds and Yazoo counties have 3 1/2 representatives each.

NEGRO MOBILTIY ON RISE IN STATE

Census Analysis Finds Shift to Upstate and Suburbs

By LAWRENCE O'KANE

Negroes in New York State are escaping from their urban neighborhoods in increasing numbers, the State Commission Against Discrimination reported yesterday.

The shift in the state's nonwhite population, both toward the upstate areas and out of the cities to the suburbs, is an event of "major sociological and economic significance," Elmer A. Carter, the commission chairman, said in making an analysis of the 1960 Census figures.

It is a result, at least in part, of a relaxation of the racial barrier, he said.

In the last decade, in which the state's white population increased by 10.2 per cent, or 1,414,976 persons, the study said, the nonwhite population increased by 56.1 per cent, or 537,136 persons. Nonwhites now total about 1,500,000 in a total state population of 16,782,304.

In this same period, the report continued, the nonwhite gain, exclusive of New York City and four suburban counties, was 99.2 per cent, or 99,447 persons. In 1940 the percentage of nonwhites outside the metropolitan area was 6 per cent. Ten years later it was 11 per cent and by 1960 it had increased to 13.9 per cent.

Increase in Suburbs

The movement of nonwhites to the suburbs about New York City has produced increases exceeding those of the white populations. In Suffolk, the nonwhite increase was 155.9 per cent, or 21,195 persons; in Nassau, 137.3 per cent, or 24,375; in Westchester, 61.4 per cent, or 23,769, and in Rockland, 55.2 per cent, or 2,544.

As used by the Census Bureau the term nonwhite means, for all practical purposes, the Negro population, although it also includes the small percentages of Asians and others. Those of Puerto Rican ancestry are included as white.

"The reasons for these new trends within the population are many," Mr. Carter said, "but to my mind the important fact is that the Negro has been making great strides toward normal mobility in recent years. "Education has played its part in this, but improved economic opportunities together with a healthier social climate must be in the forefront when causes and motivations are assessed."

Other highlights of the analysis were these:

¶The number of Puerto Ricans in the state is estimated to have nearly tripled since 1950, to an approximate total of 709,500, an increase of 184 per cent. This group has demonstrated less mobility than the nonwhites, however, with most settling in New York and a few upstate cities.

¶In New York City, a decrease of 900,000 in the number of "continental" whites (excluding Puerto Ricans) during the decade was counterbalanced by an increase in nonwhites and Puerto Ricans of about 800,000. The city lost 1.4 per cent in total population in that period.

¶New York City now leads all United States cities and New York State all other states in number of Negro residents.

¶Puerto Ricans accounted for 23.4 per cent of the state's ten-year population growth and the nonwhites for 27. per cent.

¶The nonwhite rate of increase by boroughs shows Queens leading with 187.8 per cent, or 100,896 persons; Staten Island, 82.5 per cent, or 4,634; Brooklyn, 79 per cent, or 168,403; the Bronx, 69.2 per cent, or 68,916, and Manhattan, 5.7 per cent, or 22,957.

Commissioner Carter said that as a result of the changes, the commission planned to open regional offices soon in Rochester and on Long Island and that the agency's staff had been expanded in Buffalo, Syracuse, Albany and White Plains.